

Urban District of Kenilworth

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,
FOR THE YEAR 1914,

BY

CLAUDE E. TANGYE, B.A., M.D. Lond., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington :

A. TOMES, 43, 45 & 68, BEDFORD STREET.

1915.

17, LANSDOWNE CIRCUS,
LEAMINGTON,

May, 1915.

To the Kenilworth Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Sixth Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Kenilworth.

In the preparation of this Report I have endeavoured to follow the suggestions laid down in the Memorandum issued in December, 1914, by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, and would point out that much of the information which would appear to be unnecessary to those who are acquainted with the District is nevertheless particularly required by that Board.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE E. TANGYE,
Medical Officer of Health.



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Kenilworth Urban District.

Area, exclusive of water, 5,899 Acres.

Inland Water, 15 Acres.

	Census, 1891.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Estimate, June 30, 1914
Population	4,173	4,544	5,776	6,060
Inhabited Houses ...	987	1,113	1,420	1,459
Average number of per- sons per house ...	4.22	4.08	4.07	4.15

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—The town is chiefly residential, but there is a large artisan population. The latter to a great extent find employment at Coventry, but labour is also employed in the Urban District itself at two brickyards, a tannery, a fellmongery, and several large market-gardens.

The greater part of the area of the District is rural in character, and this surrounds the town.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The town is supplied by the Kenilworth Water Company, the estimated number of houses connected to their mains being 1,295, twenty-one fresh connections having been made during the year. There still exist about nine private wells in use within the town. In the rural parts shallow wells are practically the only source of supply, though three of the new connections were to outlying houses and involved considerable extension of the main.

Two springs also exist in the town, one in Spring Lane and the other known as Barrowell Spring. The former was condemned on analysis and a permanent warning notice was fixed by the Council early in the year. The result of the analysis of Barrowell Spring was not quite satisfactory, but the water was not actually condemned.

With regard to the sources of supply at the Waterworks, the adit which was finally abandoned in December, 1913, has been filled in with loamy sand and gravel, and until May 2nd the town was supplied exclusively from Bores Nos. I. and II. This supply was restricted in amount, but pure in quality. Meanwhile a new Bore, No. III., had been sunk to a depth of $266\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and new pumping plant erected, and also a Candy pressure filter installed. Unfortunately the supply from this new bore was on Saturday, May 2nd, turned into the public supply without having been analysed and without the slightest warning to the Council.

On the following Monday samples were taken by the Council from the general supply to the town, and these showed a large amount of pollution. On May 8th the Council therefore issued handbills reiterating their previous warning as to the necessity of boiling the water, and on the same day an assurance was obtained from the Water Company that the new bore should not be used for the public supply until satisfactory analyses had been obtained therefrom.

I communicated the facts to the Local Government Board, and on May 14th Mr. J. B. Hill, the geological adviser to the Board, again visited Kenilworth, and was able to reassure the Council as to the ultimate prospect of Bore III. supplying pure water.

Meanwhile the supply from Bores I. and II. continued to yield good results from bacteriological examination, and on

June 17th a notice was issued to the effect that, although limited in quantity, the public supply was pure and need not be boiled. Bore I. has not, however, invariably given quite first-class results, although it has never shown sewage contamination.

No. III. Bore was pumped to waste and the water frequently analysed. The results gradually improved until the filtered water from this bore became perfectly safe. Dr. Manby, of the Local Government Board, visited again on July 14th, and after consultation with the bacteriologist and with the Water Company, and full investigation of the facts, he agreed with me that the water from this bore might safely be used after filtration. The public supply was thereupon augmented by that from Bore No. III., and the town has since received an ample and pure water supply.

During the year I have received from the Water Company copies of 57 bacteriological and 12 chemical reports on samples of water, and in return I have sent copies to the Company of 15 bacteriological and 12 chemical reports on samples taken by the Council.

The following reports may be taken as typical of the standard of purity now attained :—

REPORT ON WATER FROM BORE III.

PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, E.C.,

September 14th, 1914.

The sample of water from the deep bore at Kenilworth on the 7th inst. is clearly of the highest purity from the bacteriological point of view, since it contains no *B. Coli* in 100 c.c., and the total numbers are also within the limits of a first class water for drinking purposes.

(Signed)—M. H. GORDON.

COUNTY ANALYSTS' LABORATORY,
BIRMINGHAM,

December 18th, 1914.

We beg to hand you herewith the results of our analysis of the two samples of water received from you on the 11th inst., marked respectively "Sample from Water Works, Borehole 3," and "Sample from General Supply." These results closely resemble each other, but there is sign of less organic matter in the general supply than in the water from the Borehole. In our opinion, however, both may be considered suitable and safe for drinking purposes.

(Signed)—BOSTOCK HILL & RIGBY,
County Analysts.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Description.	Free and Saline Am- monia.	Organic Am- monia.	Chlo- rine in Chlo- rides.	Nitro- gen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness- Tempor- ary.	Per- manent.	Total.
Dec. 11	Sample from Water Works, Bore 3 ...	.0016	.0026	1.75	0.33	0.013	41	18.5	7.7	26.2
Dec. 11	Sample from Gene- ral Supply ...	trace	.0021	1.9	0.49	0.009	41	17.8	8.0	25.8
	Appearance: Bright, containing many small particles.									

UNIVERSITY PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
DEPARTMENT, BIRMINGHAM,

18th December, 1914.

TWO SAMPLES OF KENILWORTH WATER TAKEN ON 10TH INST.

(1) *Sample direct from General Supply.*—I have to report that the results of the tests of this sample were entirely satisfactory, and that no deleterious organisms were found in it. The numbers of organisms present per c.c. of the sample were 2, 11, and 5 at 37 degrees C, 20 degrees C, and 15 degrees C respectively. There was no trace of sewage contamination.

(2) *Sample from Waterworks, Borehole 3.*—The bacterial content of this sample was rather higher than on some previous occasions, but the organisms present were ordinary water varieties. The numbers per c.c. were 5, 82, and 31 at 37 degrees C, 20 degrees C, and 15 degrees C respectively. The sample showed no evidence of sewage pollution.

(Signed)—C. J. LEWIS.

During the early part of the year the water supply was naturally the source of much anxiety, but the consistently good bacteriological reports since received as to the purity of the supply have been reassuring to the Council who, however, have unfortunately no control over or responsibility in the purity of the supply to the town.

Drainage and Sewerage.—There is very little to add to the remarks in previous Annual Reports under this head. The usual thrice-weekly flushing was not resumed until late in the summer owing to the shortage of the water supply. Until then flushing was almost entirely by brook-water, and the necessary carting restricted its frequency.

The effluent from the sewage works has been analysed periodically by the County Staff, and has given uniformly satisfactory results. Details as to sewerage and sewage disposal are given in the Surveyor's Report appended.

Closet Accommodation.—Of the 1,459 houses of the District, 1,313 are estimated to be connected with the sewer. There is only one instance of dry disposal within the sewered area, and this is under notice. The town is fortunate in the completeness of its water-carriage system, and also in the very general provision of proper flushing cisterns. During the year 20 such cisterns were provided in place of hand-flushing arrangements.

There are 145 instances of dry disposal methods in the rural parts of the District.

Scavenging.—The Surveyor's Report gives full details with regard to scavenging, and I must continue to urge the desirability of the removal of house-refuse at weekly intervals instead of fortnightly as at present. This matter has again been before the Council, but no decision has been arrived at to alter the present system.

The question of scavenging of the group of dwellings known as Crackley Cottages suggested in my last Annual Report has been discussed, but the work has not been undertaken by the Council.

A brickyard is used as a tip, and, as far as my observations go, is free from nuisance, although the presence of a good deal of paper leads to unsightliness, especially in high winds. The desirability of the provision of a destructor, which I have before mentioned, should not be lost sight of by the Council.

From the Inspector's Report appended it will be seen that there are still 316 ash-pits within the scavenging area. The fixed ash-pit is an insanitary method of storing refuse and encourages the breeding of flies. Such ash-pits should be replaced by proper moveable bins with covers.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.—The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his Report will be found full details on this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by By-laws.

SCHOOLS.—Inspections have been made as occasion arose at the various elementary schools of the town. On the whole they are satisfactory from a sanitary point of view.

FOOD.—The numbers of registered persons under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, are given in the Inspector's Report. Certain cowsheds are unsatisfactory from a structural point of view, and although I cannot record that these have been taken in hand, I hope that steps will shortly be taken to secure their improvement.

Generally speaking the bakehouses have been kept in a cleanly state.

The slaughter-houses also are fairly well kept, but structurally they are in several instances very poor, and none can be described as model.

The keeping of pigs by one butcher has for years led to frequent complaints, especially in the summer. Various attempts have been made by the Council to secure the abatement of the nuisance, but during the past summer more complaints were received, and it became evident that the only satisfactory remedy would be the permanent cessation of pig-keeping on the premises. Notice was given the butcher of this decision, and a long period, ending in the present year, was fixed after which pigs were no longer to be kept on the premises.

With the exception of eight pounds of tripe voluntarily surrendered by a butcher, no unsound meat has been condemned during the year.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered in the District by the County Staff, and the Sanitary Inspector has not recently taken samples on behalf of the District Council.

HOUSING.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS 1910.

Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Sec. 17 of Act 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
1911 59	8	8	8	5	1
1912 52	13	13	13	Nil*	5
1913 88	14	14	14	21	6
1914 81	10	10	10	59	18
Totals 280	45	45	45	85	30

*Defects were remedied in a number of houses which are not included in this space.

The following summary gives the steps taken during 1914 with regard to the 81 houses inspected during the year :—

25 did not require repair.

5 closed by Council ...	...	2 subsequently repaired.
		1 in hand.
		2 will be demolished.

15 notices under Section 15 ...	11 repaired, 4 nothing done.
---------------------------------	------------------------------

36 threats to close unless re- paired	16 repaired, 19 nothing done, one voluntarily demolished.
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81

Three Closing Orders were also made with regard to outbuildings attached to houses included in the last group, and of these outbuildings two were demolished and one remains as before.

With regard to work outstanding from previous years, two Closing Orders were made with respect to houses inspected in 1913 which had not been repaired after notice under Section 15, making a total of 10 Closing Orders made during the year.

Both the last mentioned two houses, as well as 14 closed in 1913, have been repaired and re-opened. Including the two inspected; closed, and re-opened in 1914, there were thus 18 houses re-opened during the year after closure by the Council.

Since the Housing Regulations came into force 45 Closing Orders have been made by the Council. Thirty of these houses have been re-opened after repair, 4 (including 2 parts of houses) have been demolished, 10 (including one part of a house) remain unoccupied, and one was being repaired at the end of 1914.

Seven of the 10 which have been closed but not demolished have been used, as mentioned in my last Annual Report, as store-houses. This was permitted by the Council pending a decision in the High Court as to the legality of such use. The finding of the Court was that it is the duty of a District Sani-

tary Authority to order demolition in due course where repairs have not been carried out after a Closing Order is made. The Council have thus issued a demolition order with respect to these seven condemned cottages since the end of 1914.

The defects found in housing during the year were practically identical with those previously described, and need not be here repeated.

It is only fair to the Inspector, who is the Officer designated under the Housing Regulations, to say that the repairs secured have been of a most satisfactory and thorough nature. Under his supervision the insanitary houses in the neighbourhood comprised by White's Row, Cross Row, and St. John's Street, especially, have been thoroughly renovated and brought to a standard of decent sanitation.

The Inspector provides me with the following list of cases of overcrowding met with during the year :—

OVERCROWDING.

The following are the details as to the overcrowding cases :—

- (1) Father, mother, 6 children (2 over ten years of age) in 2 bedrooms, 1,517 cubic feet capacity. *Family removed.*
- (2) Father, mother, 9 children (1 over ten years of age) in 2 bedrooms, 1,563 cubic feet capacity. *Number of inmates reduced.*
- (3) Father, 3 children, 1 grandchild (1 child over ten years of age) occupying 2 bedrooms, 1,437 cubic feet capacity ; 2 male adults in room 1,000 cubic feet capacity ; 2 female adults and child in room 437 cubic feet capacity. *Family removed.*
- (4) Father, mother, 5 children (2 over ten years of age) in 2 bedrooms, 1,491 cubic feet capacity. *Family removed.*
- (5) Father, mother, 5 children (3 over ten years of age) in 2 bedrooms, 1,600 cubic feet capacity. *Number of inmates reduced.*
- (6) Father, mother, 4 children (2 over ten years of age) in 2 bedrooms, 1,386 cubic feet capacity. *Number of inmates reduced.*
- (6) Father, mother, 4 children (2 over ten years of age) in 2 bedrooms, 1,386 cubic feet capacity. *Number of inmates reduced.*

The cases abated during 1913 and during the year under review by *members of the family being sent out to sleep* will shortly be abated in a more satisfactory manner by the families removing to the houses you are at present erecting in St. John Street.

The active policy of closure of unfit houses and the number of cases of overcrowding, partly caused by such closure, but chiefly existing quite apart from the effect of Closing Orders, has led, as mentioned in my last Annual Report, to the decision of the Council to build houses for the working classes.

A scheme providing 24 new houses was prepared by the Surveyor, and a Local Inquiry held thereon by an Inspector of the Local Government Board in August. Sanction for the loan was obtained, and the houses built. At the time of writing this Report the 24 houses are occupied, the rents being 5s. a week. It is anticipated that at this rent the scheme will be self-supporting, and the scheme from my point of view is a thoroughly satisfactory one which cannot fail to have an excellent influence on the housing of the working classes of the town. Further details of this scheme are given in the Surveyor's Report appended.

Whilst there is a great deal in the housing work of the Council that is an example to other Districts, I regret their decision to suspend further work under the Housing Regulations during the present national crisis.

From the Inspector's Report it will be seen that 12 new small houses and cottages came into occupation during the year.

The supervision over the construction of new houses is carried out by the Surveyor, and the drainage is submitted to a water test before passing.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Staff.—The duties of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector are carried out by Mr. Sholto Douglas, who is a whole-time official. He is also the officer designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.

During the outbreak of typhoid fever in December, 1913, a fully qualified Sanitary Inspector was temporarily appointed to assist the Inspector in the large amount of extra work entailed. This assistance, however, ceased in July, since when Mr. Douglas has been single-handed.

Hospital Accommodation.—Heathcote Hospital, within the area of the Borough of Warwick, and under the control of the Warwick Joint Hospital Board, has continued to meet the requirements of the District satisfactorily. The total available beds at this institution is 70, and scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever can be treated therein.

Five cases of typhoid fever, 4 of diphtheria, and 4 of scarlet fever were admitted from the Kenilworth Urban District during the year.

The Smallpox Hospital, under the control of the same Board, is situated at Fosse in the Southam Rural District. Sixteen beds are available, and the Hospital is kept in constant readiness, but no case was admitted during the year.

Adoptive Acts.—The following Acts are in force in the Urban District :—

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts II., III., and IV.)

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Part VI.)

The Private Streets Works Act, 1892.

The Baths and Wash-houses Acts.

The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, has been extended to include cerebro-spinal meningitis and acute poliomyelitis.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

Twenty cases of infectious disease, exclusive of tuberculosis, were notified during the year as compared with 68 during the previous year. These consisted of 6 of typhoid fever, 6 of diphtheria, 5 of scarlet fever, and one each of erysipelas, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and poliomyelitis. Table II. gives the statistical details and areas of occurrence, and Table IIA. gives statistics also for past years.

Typhoid Fever.—Four of the six cases of typhoid fever were notified early in January, and were the last cases of the epidemic of 1914.

The District was then free from the disease until July, when a case occurred in White's Row, the patient being a boy of fourteen. The possible source of infection in this case may have been polluted water which the patient was known to have drunk.

The last case occurred in December at Mill End, the patient being a girl of six. I made a thorough investigation of all possible sources of infection in this case, but could find no definite source to which it could be attributed.

Five deaths were due directly or indirectly to typhoid, all the fatal cases being patients who contracted the disease during the epidemic of 1913.

Diphtheria.—Six cases of diphtheria were notified at various times during the year, one from New Street, one from Abbey End, one from Stoneleigh Road, and three from Henry Street. The cases were mostly mild, and careful search was made, especially at the schools, for infectious contacts, who were excluded from school attendance until free from infection.

One death was due to this disease in October in the case of a child removed from Henry Street to Heathcote Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—The 5 cases of this disease were of the usual mild type, and none proved fatal.

Puerperal Fever.—No case has been notified during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—A child of three years from Burton Green was notified as suffering from this disease in February from the Warneford Hospital. No connection with any other case could be traced. The patient ultimately recovered.

Poliomyelitis.—A child of eleven, staying at an outlying farm, was notified as suffering from this disease in December. In this case also no source of infection could be traced. The patient died, but as she did not belong to the District the death is not included in its statistics.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County scheme has been utilised for bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria ...	27	56	83
Enteric Fever...	7	31	38
Phthisis ...	6	10	16
			—
			137

A great deal of bacteriological work was also carried out by Birmingham University at the request and expense of the Local Government Board, on specimens of blood obtained by me from a number of persons at Kenilworth and in other Districts who had suffered from gastro-enteritis. The results obtained, however, did not throw much light on the causation of the outbreak of gastro-enteritis in Kenilworth which preceded the late typhoid epidemic.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—I am glad to be able again to report that, although a few cases of non-notifiable

infectious disease occurred amongst school children at various times, there has been no need during the year to close any school. One death was due to measles in the second quarter.

The school teachers of the District carefully follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of members of infected families from school, which rules are based upon the Local Government Board's Memorandum of 1909. Notifications of all infectious disease occurring amongst school children are duly forwarded from the schools to myself.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 16 being of phthisis and 4 of other forms of this disease.

Seven deaths were due to tuberculosis, 5 being in cases of phthisis and 2 in other tuberculous diseases.

By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health, I have supplied him every week with lists of new cases of tuberculosis notified, and the County Health Visitor has visited and given advice where such appeared necessary. Through this arrangement I have from time to time received valuable information as to defective conditions discovered in the patients' homes, and steps have been taken to remedy these.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from phthisis and after removals of phthisical patients when the circumstances require it, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector, and the bedding removed for steam disinfection to Warwick Workhouse.

The Shelter purchased in 1913 by the Council has been used by two patients successively during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Eight deaths of infants were registered during the year, giving the comparatively satisfactory infant mortality rate of 57 per thousand births.

Table IV. sets forth the various causes of infant deaths, 5 of which were due to various congenital conditions, and one to infantile diarrhoea.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 118 births have been notified by doctor, nurse, or relative, out of the total of 140 registered in the District. The Act has not been so well observed as during 1913.

Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor, and advice given as to feeding and treatment generally.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables I. and III. are self-explanatory, and need very little comment. The general net death-rate was 14.4 per thousand, the net number of deaths belonging to the District being 87. This is above the average for the previous five years.

Since the age and sex distribution of any community naturally differs from that of England and Wales generally, the rate just given must be corrected before it is compared with the statistics given below Table I.

On applying this factor supplied by the Registrar-General for this correction, the death-rate becomes 12.7. This is known as the standardised death-rate, and can be used with fair accuracy for comparison with the rates of other towns, and with those of England and Wales given below Table I.

The main features of Table III. have already been mentioned. In addition it will be seen that 12 deaths were due to heart disease, 9 to cancer, and 5 to pneumonia and bronchitis. A large proportion of the 25 deaths over 65 years of age under "other defined diseases" were certified as due to old age.

The net number of births belonging to the District was 140, giving the fairly satisfactory birth-rate of 23.1 per thousand, which is slightly above the average of recent years.

I append the annual report of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector :—

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE KENILWORTH URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Eleventh Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector, namely, for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

NUISANCES.

Steps have from time to time been taken which have resulted in the following nuisances, notices with respect to which were first served in 1912, being temporarily abated, but as they recur proceedings will have to be taken at no distant date for the permanent abatement of same, *i.e.* :—Undrained cottage, defective privy, 3 inadequate water supply.

Of the 16 Nuisances with respect to which notice was served during 1913, and which remained unabated at the end of that year, only 2 have been adequately abated during 1914, namely :—Damp wall to cottage, overcrowding ; and the following 14 had not been satisfactorily abated at the end of the year under review, although certain works had been performed in each case :—3 W.C.'s without adequate flushing arrangements ; 2 insufficient W.C. accommodation ; 1 privy requiring conversion into W.C. ; 2 inadequately drained premises ; 1 inadequately intercepted drain to W.C. ; foul cast iron sink ; defective paving to yard ; defective drain to yard ; absence of adequate receptacle for house refuse ; defective W.C. (drain suspicious). Proceedings for the permanent abatement of the above nuisances will shortly be commenced unless the notices are complied with.

Notices were served during the year respecting 215 Nuisances ; of these 198 have been abated :—1 house in foul condition ; 1 damp house ; 6 overcrowding ; 4 houses unfit for human habitation ; 3 drainage defects to cowsheds ; 5 cowsheds requiring limewashing ; 1 bakehouse requiring limewashing ; 4 dirty workshops ; 2 insufficient sanitary accommodation to workshops ; 1 defective drain at slaughter-house ; 2 slaughter-houses requiring limewashing ; 2 privies requiring conversion into W.C.'s ; 68 inadequate receptacle for house refuse ; 2 deposits of refuse or manure ; 7 absence of adequate flushing arrangements to W.C. ; 11 foul or defective W.C. pans ; 1 undrained premises ; 4 defective traps ; 3 generally defective drainage ; 13 absence of adequate intercepting arrangements ; 13 obstructed drains ; 32 miscellaneous drainage defects ; 6 insufficient water supply ; 2 animals so kept as to be a nuisance ; 3 foul pond or ditch ; 1 foul unrinal. Total, 198.

The following 17 Nuisances with respect to which notices were served during the year remained unabated at the end of the year :—5 insufficient and unwholesome water supply ; 4 houses unfit for human habitation ; 1 accumulation of refuse ; 1 damp house ; 2 animals so kept as to be a nuisance.

The total number of nuisances remaining on the books at the end of 1914 was therefore thirty-six.

Nuisances and defects dealt with under the housing Acts have not been included in the above summary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

Twenty cases of infectious disease (other than Tuberculosis) were notified during the year, namely :—6 typhoid fever (4 of these cases were associated with the epidemic raging at the end of 1913, and the first few weeks of 1914), 6 diphtheria, 5 scarlet fever, 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1 erysipelas, 1 anterior poliomyelitis ; 14 of these cases were removed to Hospital, namely :—5 typhoid fever, 4 diphtheria, 4 scarlet fever, 1 cerebro-spinal meningitis ; and the following 6 cases were isolated at home, namely :—1 typhoid fever, 2 diphtheria, 1 erysipelas, 1 scarlet fever, 1 poliomyelitis.

In all the cases the rooms occupied by the patients were thoroughly fumigated, and in most instances the bedding was stoved. Disinfectants were freely distributed.

The Shelter for tuberculosis patient which you recently provided has been hired out to two patients during the year, one being an uninsured person.

SEWERAGE.

In consequence of the Water Company being unable to supply water for sewer flushing, the sewers throughout the district were for the greater part of the year flushed periodically by means of water pumped from the brook into water carts and carted to the various flushing chambers. This method was naturally not so efficient as the ordinary method of sewer flushing, but the main outfall sewers were thoroughly cleaned out after the usual method of flushing was resumed.

Three sewer ventilation shafts have been erected during the year, two of these being in place of old inefficient shafts removed, three further ventilating shafts are to be erected shortly.

No sewer extension works have been in hand during the year.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year the effluent from these works has been of a highly satisfactory nature, the last report from Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby upon a sample submitted to them being as follows :—

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	.008
Organic Ammonia	...	...	...	.027
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	58.5
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	...	...	...	5.5
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F.	...	...	...	1.06
Total Solid Matter	...	...	...	196.
Suspended Matter	...	...	...	trace

“The effluent was of excellent quality and suitable in all respects to be turned into a stream.”

In July last a large quantity of fish were presumably poisoned in the Rivers Sowe and Avon. Lord Leigh's agent is of opinion that the poisonous matters gained access to the brook from fellmongers' works in this district, but in my opinion it is open to the gravest doubt whether or not the injury resulted from the condition of the waters of the Finham Brook at all.

During the year you have given much consideration to the question as to whether or not facilities should be granted to Messrs. Street and Co. to discharge their trade waste into the public sewer. I reported in

detail upon the question and suggested certain safeguards which ought to be insisted upon in the event of your deciding to grant the facilities asked for.

You ultimately decided to grant the necessary facilities and an agreement was completed setting forth the terms and conditions upon which the waste would be received. Since October last the waste has been pumped into the sewer without so far affecting in any way your sewage disposal plant.

Tan liquor from Messrs. T. Day and Co.'s works continues to be periodically discharged into the sewer after due notice to me, and has been successfully treated.

SCAVENGING.

During the year a large number of dust-bins have been provided in lieu of brick ashpits. These, as heretofore, have been emptied once every fortnight. You have again had under consideration the question of the weekly emptying of these dust-bins, the demand for which is incessant, and also that of providing a Refuse Destructor, but have decided on account of the expense involved not to make any changes in the time of collection or method of disposal at the present time.

There is now within the scavenging area 316 ashpits in connection with 534 houses, and 18 privies in connection with 30 houses, but all these latter, with the exception of one (which is under notice for conversion into a W.C.) are outside the sewerage area.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The slaughter-houses in the District have been frequently inspected. I have had to serve three informal notices during the year as follows :—

- 1 offal left in slaughter-house ;
- 1 slaughter-house requiring limewashing ;
- 1 manure near slaughter-house.

One butcher has also been warned to cease boiling offal near his slaughter-house.

It has again been necessary to warn a person against slaughtering animals intended for the food of man in premises other than properly registered or licensed slaughter-houses. The culprit in this case appears determined to defy the law, in which event proceedings will be instituted.

One butcher voluntarily surrendered 8lbs. of tripe which I had condemned as unfit for the food of man.

DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACT. TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1913.

One notice has been received during the year from the Inspector of the Local Authority under the order as to a tuberculous animal.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No new factories or workshops have been registered during the year.

It has been necessary to serve 3 statutory and 4 informal notices with respect to the following :—1 foul earth closet, 4 dirty workshops, 2 absence of adequate sanitary convenience.

Notice under Section 5 Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, was received from the factory inspector with respect to :—2 dirty workshops, 1 foul earth closet, 1 absence of proper sanitary convenience.

With the exception of the latter these matters have received attention.

BAKEHOUSES.

No new bakehouse has been registered during the year, but one bakehouse has changed hands. These have been periodically inspected, but no necessity has arisen for the service of any Notices.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1880.

During the year four persons have been registered as cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, but as one person has ceased to follow the trade the number of persons on the register at the end of the year was 29.

It has been necessary for me to serve 8 informal notices during the year—1 for the removal of an accumulation of manure near a cowshed, and 7 with respect to the limewashing of cowsheds. The matters complained of were immediately remedied.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

On your instruction I have during the year submitted 12 samples of water from the public supply for chemical analysis, and 15 samples for bacteriological examination. An epitome of the results of these analysis will be found in the Medical Officer of Health's report.

The public continue to drink the water from the condemned spring in Spring Lane, despite the warning notices displayed near the spring.

PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

Three Certificates under this Act have been issued during the year with respect to 12 new houses, eleven of which are supplied with water from the Water Company's mains. In the remaining case the supply is from an existing well at Burton Green.

Eleven notices have been served during the year requiring the provision of a pure, wholesome, and sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes. In six instances the notices have been complied with, and proceedings will shortly be instituted to enforce the requirements of the notices in the remaining cases. In the eleven cases water was derived from 4 polluted wells.

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year sixteen plans have been approved for the following works:—3 alterations to houses; 24 cottages (these are the ones being built by you under the Housing Acts), 4 alterations to cottages, 3 houses and shops, 2 lock-up shops, 2 shop fronts, 1 addition to stables, 1 garage, 2 sheds.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The scheme for the erection by the Council of 24 houses for the housing of the working classes foreshadowed in my last Annual Report matured during the year. Immediately the sanction from the Local Government Board was received contracts were accepted for the erection of the cottages, and the work commenced in September last. At the end of the year the cottages were all roofed in, and should be ready for occupation in March. In order to expedite the erection of the cottages and to provide work for as large a number of men as possible (the building trade in September being practically stagnant) the contract was divided among the four local builders who submitted tenders. Generally speaking the contract price for the cottages was increased by £10 per cottage owing to the increased cost of timber, glass, and lead, due to the War. Owing to this increase and to the fact that 4 per cent. interest has to be paid upon the money borrowed (the extra interest alone amounting to 3d. per cottage per week) the lowest economic rent at which these cottages can be let is 5s. per week.

In view of the decision, in the case of Lancaster and the Mayor, etc., of Burnley, as stated by the Local Government Board under Section 39 (1) (e) of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, notice of intention to make demolition orders with respect to the 7 houses closed in 1912, and which have since been used as warehouses, has been served upon the owner.

With respect to the 14 Closing Orders made during the year 1913, I am pleased to be able to report that all these have now been determined, the cottages having been rendered fit for human habitation.

The Closing Orders made in 1912 with respect to six houses which had been adequately repaired at the end of 1913 have also been formally determined during the year.

Two houses with respect to which notices under Section 15 were served during 1913, were closed during the year under review as the necessary works had not been executed ; the Closing Orders have since been determined.

Eighty-one houses were inspected during the first six months of the year. During the latter part of the year I have on your instructions ceased activities with respect to house inspection and repair under this Act, your reason for such instruction being that you considered it inexpedient to require the carrying out of repairs and improvements to cottages during this period as you feared considerable increase in the cost of the necessary works owing to the War, and further as the proceedings with respect to a considerable number of cottages had reached that point when application would have to be made to the magistrates for the ejectment of the tenants, and you regarded it as questionable whether either the magistrates or public opinion would support you in thus pressing the matter considering the disturbed state of the country, and more especially as the orders would have had to be applied for against men serving with His Majesty's Forces.

Of the 81 houses inspected 25 were found to be in satisfactory condition, the remaining 56 being dealt with as follows :—5 Closing Orders made, 3 ditto with respect to part of cottages and notices served requiring certain specified repairs to be executed to remaining parts of cottages.

13 Notices under Section 15 requiring landlord to execute certain specified works.

35 Notices threatening Closing Orders if certain specified works were not executed.

Of the 5 Closing Orders above referred to, 2 have been determined, the cottages having been rendered fit for human habitation. Of the remaining 3, one is being rendered fit, and the others will be demolished. With respect to the three Closing Orders relating to parts of buildings, two have been complied with and the defective structures demolished, but nothing has yet been done in the remaining case.

Of the 51 cottages with respect to which notices were served requiring the execution of certain works, one has been demolished by the owner. Twenty-seven have been renovated, but no steps have been taken to comply with the notices in the remaining 23 cases. These will be immediately dealt with as soon as I have your instructions to resume activities in this matter.

In one instance where a house was in such a foul condition as to be totally unfit for human habitation, action was taken under Section 91 Public Health Act, 1875. In order to expedite proceedings, the tenant was removed and the premises thoroughly cleansed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SHOLTO DOUGLAS, C.E.,

M.R.San.I.,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF KENILWORTH.
SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES'
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914.

				Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notice.
					Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools—							
Foul Conditions ...				8	I	—	I
Damp House ...				6	I	I	I
Structural Defects ...				—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...				105	6	—	6
Unfit for Habitation ...				81	8	—	4
Dairies and Milkshops ...				85	—	8	8
Cow Sheds ...							
Bakehouses and Workshops ...				70	4	3	7
Slaughter-houses ...				31	—	3	3
Canal Boats ...				—	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies requiring con- version into W.C.'s ...				6	—	2	2
Inadeqaute Receptacle for House Refuse ...				82	2	66	68
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...				10	I	2	2
Water Closets... ...				40	10	8	18
House Drainage—							
Undrained Premises ...				128	—	I	I
Defective Traps ...					—	8	4
Generally Defective Drainage ...					—	3	3
No Disconnection ...					I	12	13
Obstructed Drains ...					2	11	13
Other Faults ...					7	25	32
Water Supply ...				20	11	—	6
Pigsties ...				12	—	—	—
Animals improperly kept ...				6	3	I	2
Offensive Trades ...				20	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances ...				4	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...				—	—	—	—
Foul Pond or Ditch ...				8	2	I	3
Foul Urinal ...				3	—	I	I
TOTALS ...				725	59	156	198

							No.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ditto of Food found Adulterated	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

NOTE.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	...	...	...	6
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	31
Schools ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease...	...	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	—

SHOLTO DOUGLAS, Inspector of Nuisances.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

Annual Report for 1914 on Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	12	.....	.....
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	58	7	.....
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...			.....
Total	70	7	.....

2.— DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	4	4	.....	.....
Want of ventilation ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcrowding ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Nuisances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	2	1	.....
	unsuitable or defective	1	1	.....
	not separate for sexes ... ..	.....	.....	.....
Notice to Limewash Bakehouses ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	6	.....	.....

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT,—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.												Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108		Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110	
Nature of Work	Lists received from Employers.				Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions		Instances	Notices Served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (Section 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)		
	Sending twice in the year		Lists	Outworkers.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists	Failing to send Lists								
	Lists	Con-tractors		Work-men.										Con-tractors	Work-men.
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) Making, &c.															
(2) Cleaning and washing ..															
Household Linen ..															
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ..															
Curtains & Furniture Hangings ..															
Furniture and Upholstery ..															
Electro-plate ..															
File making ..															
Brass and Brass Articles ..															
Fur pulling ..															
Cables and Chains ..															
Anchor and Grapnels ..															
Cart Gear ..															
Locks, Latches and Keys ..															
Umbrellas, &c.															
Artificial Flowers ..															
Nets, other than wire nets ..															
Tents ..															
Sacks ..															
Racquet and tennis balls ..															
Paper, etc.; Boxes, Paper Bags ..															
Brush making ..															
Pea picking ..															
Feather sorting ..															
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.															
Stuffed Toys ..															
Basket making ..															
Chocolates and sweetmeats ..															
Cocoaques, Christmas Crackers, ..															
Christmas Stockings, &c.															
Textile Weaving ..															
Total ..															

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.								Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake- houses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Other Workshops and Workplaces				...	...	...	33
	Total number of Workshops on the Register	...	...					43

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {
Notified by H.M. Inspector... ..	4
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101): In use at end of the year

TABLE I.
KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	5,560	120	.....	21·6	73	13·1	.....	9	10	84	82	14·7
1910	5,680	114	.....	20·0	65	11·4	.....	6	6	53	71	12·5
1911	5,810	111	114	19·6	70	12·0	.....	15	11	96	85	14·6
1912	5,930	142	143	24·1	57	9·6	2	19	10	70	74	12·5
1913	5,970	147	151	25·3	60	10·0	.....	18	9	60	78	13·0
1914	6,080	140	140	23·1	70	11·4	3	20	8	57	87	14·4

* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated Population.

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1914.

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement showing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales, and in certain parts of the country during the year 1914.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1914 (Provisional Figures).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.

	Births.	Deaths.		Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
		Crude.	Standardized*.	
England and Wales	23·6	13·9	13·6	105
97 Great Towns, including London	24·9	14·6	14·9	113
145 Smaller Towns	23·6	12·8	12·9	104
England and Wales, less the 242 towns	21·9	13·3	12·2	93
London	24·6	14·4	14·4	103

* The standardized death-rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with England and Wales as enumerated in 1901. A description of the method of standardizing these death-rates is to be found in the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1911, p. 29.

TABLE II.—KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases notified in each Locality.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.							Stoneleigh Rd. & Mill End.	Albion St., Henry St. & School Lane	New Street and High Street.	Castle Rd., Abbey End & Barrow St	White's Row & Warwick Rd.	Outlying Districts.	High Street and Clinton Lane.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-pox																
Cholera... ..																
Plague																
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	6	3	3						1	3	1	1				4
Erysipelas	1						1			1						
Scarlet Fever	5	1	4							3	1	1				4
Typhus Fever																
Enteric Fever	6		2	1	1	2			3	1		1	1			5
Relapsing Fever																
Continued Fever																
Puerperal Fever																
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	1	1												1		1
Poliomyelitis	1		1											1		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum																
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	16		3	5	5	3				4		2	5	3	2	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4		2	2						2	1			1		
Totals	40	5	15	8	6	6			4	14	3	5	6	6	2	14

Isolation Hospitals: Heathcote Joint Isolation Hospital (Warwick U.D.)
Joint Small-pox Hospital (Fosse, in Southam R.D.)

TABLE IIA.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED SINCE 1889.

	Small- pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and M. Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Erysip- elas.	Total.
1890	—	2 (1)	—	1	—	1	4 (1)
1891	—	—	1 (1)	2 (1)	—	3	6 (2)
1892	—	8 (7)	6 (2)	8 (6)	—	7	29 (15)
1893	—	9 (8)	—	2 (1)	—	7	18 (9)
1894	—	26 (24)	3 (1)	4 (2)	—	5	38 (27)
1895	—	11 (8)	3 (1)	2	—	2	18 (9)
1896	—	12 (11)	3 (2)	1 (1)	1	3	20 (14)
1897	—	4 (1)	—	—	—	2	6 (1)
1898	—	2 (2)	—	2	—	2	6 (2)
1899	—	30 (27)	1 (1)	—	—	6	37 (28)
1900	—	9 (6)	4 (1)	4 (2)	1	2	20 (9)
1901	—	26 (9)	2	5 (1)	—	3	36 (10)
1902	—	28 (22)	5 (1)	1	—	8	42 (23)
1903	—	36 (36)	3 (2)	2	—	6	47 (38)
1904	—	21 (17)	5 (3)	2 (1)	1	1	30 (21)
1905	—	1	4 (4)	3 (1)	—	—	8 (5)
1906	—	10 (6)	2	—	—	2	14 (6)
1907	—	14 (10)	4 (4)	—	—	2	20 (14)
1908	—	14 (11)	5 (1)	1	—	4	24 (12)
1909	—	21 (17)	5 (4)	4 (4)	—	1	31 (25)
1910	—	7 (3)	2 (2)	—	—	3	12 (5)
1911	—	11 (9)	3 (3)	6 (5)	1	6	27 (17)
1912	—	6 (5)	1 (1)	—	—	2	9 (6)
1913	—	5 (4)	19 (14)	40 (24)	1	3	68 (42)
1914	—	5 (4)	6 (4)	6 (5)	—	1	18 (13)
Totals	—	318 (248)	87 (52)	96 (54)	5	82	588 (354)

The figures in brackets refer to those cases which were removed to hospital.

TABLE III.
KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	86 1	7 1	2	1	2	6	7	16	45	
Enteric Fever	5				1	2	1		1	
Smallpox										
Measles	1		1							
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough										
Diphtheria and Croup... ..	1			1						
Influenza	1						1			
Erysipelas										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	5					3	1	1		
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	2						1		1	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	9							5	4	
Rheumatic Fever										
Meningitis										
Organic Heart Disease	12					1		1	10	
Bronchitis	3	1						1	1	
Pneumonia (all forms)	2							1	1	
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1				1					
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1	1								
Appendicitis and Typhlitis										
Cirrhosis of Liver										
Alcoholism	1							1		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	5						1	3	1	
Puerperal Fever... ..										
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition										
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth ...	5	5								
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide...	2		1						1	
Suicides										
Other Defined Diseases	31	1					2	3	25	
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown ...										
All Causes	87	8	2	1	2	6	7	16	45	

TABLE IV.
KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914. NETT DEATHS FROM
STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified	...	...	1	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	1	1	7
	Uncertified	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Chicken-pox	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Measles	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Erysipelas	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Tuberculous Meningitis...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Convulsions...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Laryngitis	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Bronchitis	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1

Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Diarrhoea	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

Enteritis	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Gastritis	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Syphilis	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Rickets	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Injury at Birth	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Atelectasis	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Premature Birth	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2

Other Causes	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

All causes				2	.....	.....	2	4	2	.....	1	1	8

Nett Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 136 ; Illegitimate, 4.
Nett Deaths in the Year of:—Legitimate Infants, 8 ; Illegitimate Infants, 0.



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